

Sentinel & Farmer.



ALLEN & GILES, EDITORS.

CADIZ, OHIO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1851

AGENTS FOR THE "DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL & FARMER"

D. MACLEAN, Esq., is duly authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for the city of Wheeling, for the Sentinel & Farmer. All communications made by him will be faithfully performed. E. W. CARL, V. R. PALMER, and C. PIERCE, are our regular authorized agents in Philadelphia, to receive advertisements, etc., for the Sentinel & Farmer.

THOMAS THOMPSON, of Steubenville, is our authorized agent at that place, for the Sentinel & Farmer.

J. H. FARRER, of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is our authorized agent at that place, for the Sentinel & Farmer.

THOMAS L. JEWETT, Publisher.

NOTICE!

For Volume 16 and 17, all settle their accounts with either of the present editors of the Sentinel, or Mr. M. M. Bartlett, and NONE OTHER. THOMAS L. JEWETT, Publisher.



Voters of Ohio, Remember that

the day of Voting

For adopting the new constitution, is

TUESDAY.

The Seventeenth of June, 1851.

People's Meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Court House, on to-morrow, [THURSDAY] evening, the 12th inst., at early candle-light, to discuss the merits of the New Constitution.

Messrs. PEPPARD, LEWTON and others will address the meeting. Come—come all—both friends and enemies.

There will also be meetings at the following times and places:

MOOREFIELD,

On Saturday evening, June 14, at early candle-lighting.

JEFFERSON,

On Monday afternoon, June 18th, at two o'clock, P. M.

RUMLEY,

On Monday evening, June 18th, at early candle-light.

Let there be a general turn out of the people at those meetings.

able speakers will be present at each of the above named places to address the people.

We have been informed that the Republican man has been, for a few days back, making rather free with the names of the proprietors of the Sentinel. He says, among other matters, that we refused to extend to him the courtesy due to a gentleman and a brother, &c. This we deny.

We have this much to say—we intend that our course shall be independent and fearless, and if he persists in his efforts to injure us, the war with us, shall be to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

FREEMEN OF HARRISON COUNTY! BEAR IN MIND!

That on next Tuesday, the 17th day of June, an important question will be decided, a question of more importance than any other that has ever transpired in the State.

Bear in Mind!

That the fruits of that day's labor will tell for a long time to come upon the happiness and prosperity of the country.

Bear in Mind!

That ACTION alone will secure the great and important reforms sought for in the New Constitution.

Bear in Mind!

That DELAY will lose all. Lethargy and inactivity will insure defeat.

Bear in Mind!

That the polls must be the only resort on that long to be remembered day, and every man must do his duty, or sure and certain defeat will be the result.

Bear in Mind!

That the vanguard of the Whig party are exerting and putting forth every effort to array their whole strength against the New Constitution. Secret circulars are being circulated in every township exhorting an effort for defeat.

Bear in mind!

That the friends of reform all over the State, are looking to the FREEMEN of Harrison county, to give a STRONG VOTE in favor of the New Constitution.

Shall they be disappointed? Shall the humiliating tale be told, that the FREEMEN of Harrison county, have not done their duty? It is true we have a strong opposition, a secret, unadmitted opposition to overcome; but, if every man will do his duty, all will be well. AROUSE! THEN TO ACTION! Let EVERY MAN put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory will be ours. Unless this is done, we will be defeated.

GO EARLY TO THE POLLS NEXT TUESDAY! AND CAST YOUR VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION! Then start out, and BRING IN YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, and get them to VOTE as you have done! LET NO FRIEND OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION stay at home on that day. Let every friend of the New Constitution GIVE ONE DAY to his country, and victory will be on your brow! UP! UP! UP! THEN, AND AT THE WORK! Lose no time, between now and next Tuesday evening, battling for reform. If you do this, you will gain a greater victory than has ever before been gained in this State.

Prominent Whigs in favor of the New Constitution

Notwithstanding the dictatorial address of the Whig State Central Committee, in opposition to the New Constitution, a large number of the leading and most prominent whigs throughout the State, are doing all they can for the New Constitution. Among them we might mention the following distinguished persons, well known as the most prominent and leading whigs of the State:

Hon. Peter Hitchcock of Geauga County, and one of the leading whig members of the Convention, is laboring with all his might for the adoption of the New Constitution.

Judge Collings, President Judge of the Brown county district, another leading whig member of the Constitutional Convention, is speaking from one end of his district to the other, in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution.

Sampson Mason, District Attorney General of the United States, and one of the Whig State Central Committee, and a leading whig member of the Constitutional Convention, is in favor of the New Constitution, and intends to vote accordingly.

Gen. Mason asserts in the most positive manner, that his name was placed to the dictatorial address of the Whig State Central Committee, without his knowledge or consent. This shows that the Bank bought Whig State Central Committee have committed an act of forgery by placing his name to their address. They placed his name to their address, to give it force and character, while every person knows that it would press no force or character without the name of General Mason.

Their address not only contained falsehoods from beginning to end, but they had to resort to the base act of forgery, to give their misrepresentations force and character.

Hon. Isaiah Morris, of Clinton county, another leading whig member of the Constitutional Convention, is in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution. This he gave the Whig State Central Committee of Columbus to understand a few days since.

Daniel Peck, Esq., a prominent whig of Belmont county, and a leading member of the Constitutional Convention, is one of the strongest advocates for the New Constitution in the State, and will be seen by the letter we publish this week from him. Mr. Peck's manliness and honesty of purpose, has brought the whig clique of Columbus down on him in their usual sullen manner. The State Journal calls him a 'grumbler,' and thinks that he is hardly fit for the whig party.

C. L. David Chamber, one of the oldest and most influential whigs in the State, and one of the delegates to the Convention from Muskingum county, is also a zealous advocate for the adoption of the proposed Constitution. He has lived long enough, and occupied enough public positions under the old Constitution, to have felt the evils arising from its imperfections.

Judge Bickenseder and Dr. Bennett, of Tuscarawas county, two whig members of the Constitutional Convention, have been laboring, both by speaking and writing, ever since their return from the Convention, in behalf of the New Constitution. Don't fail to read the able letter from Dr. Bennett which may be found in another column of to-day's paper. The doctor talks like a man who has the good of the State at heart, and one that acts from principle, as every free-man should.

C. S. Hamilton, Esq., editor of the Marysville Tribune, and a whig member of the Convention from Union county, is hard at work laboring for the New Constitution. Mr. Hamilton is one of the most talented young men in the State.

H. C. Gray, editor of the Painesville Telegraph, and one of the fourteen who voted against the adoption of the Constitution in the Convention, has since his return from Cincinnati, studied the matter over, and is now one of its warmest supporters.

These men were all whig members of the Constitutional Convention. They had their orders from Columbus, as Mr. Peck says, to vote against the Constitution in a body, but this they refused to do. They were making a Constitution for the people, and not for the particular benefit of the banks, monied aristocrats, and the bank bought Whig State Central Committee. And because they have the independence to speak out their sentiments, as all men should, the Ohio State Journal, with some of its tribe of barkers, throughout the State, have mounted them in their roughest manner, by calling them grumblers, and a host of other vile epithets. Even the editor of the Steubenville Herald has undertaken, in his weak way and manner, to read Mr. Peck, and other old and prominent whigs, out of the whig party, because they are in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution. Billy, dear, (!) we would advise you "to tarry in Jericho awhile until your beard grows out," before you undertake such work, or else your verandry might show itself.

Many others might be mentioned, who are prominent whigs in the State, that are strong advocates for the adoption of the New Constitution. Even some of the best whigs in Cadiz and throughout this county, are strong advocates for the adoption of the New Constitution. We like to see such men—men who are determined to use their own judgment.

We have also found several of the ablest whig editors in the State in favor of the New Constitution. We allude to Mr. Van Horn, the editor of the Meigs county Telegraph, and the editors of the Conestoga (Ashabula) Reporter, Painesville Telegraph and Marysville Tribune.

To show what the editor of the Meigs county Telegraph thinks of the address of the Whig State Central Committee, and also to show why he thinks the New Constitution should be adopted, we publish the following article from his last paper. Read, and reflect upon it, whigs of Harrison county, and then decide whether you can, as re-

Electrical Psychology.

Messrs. EVANS & PARTRIDGE, are now in our borough, delivering lectures and experimenting on this new and useful science.

Mr. Evans has delivered four lectures and designs continuing with us during the week. He is a pleasant lecturer and so far has given general satisfaction. He seems determined to wake up the people and so far has succeeded very well. He is the only lecturer who has visited us that has a tangible theory.

These gentlemen propose opening an asylum for the benefit of the afflicted, and we believe their propositions are certainly fair. See advertisement in another column.

Whigs of Harrison County!

Read the following extract of a letter, written by Dr. A. I. Bennett, a Whig member of the Constitutional Convention, from Tuscarawas county. If you read it carefully, we believe that on next Tuesday you will march up to the polls and vote "NEW CONSTITUTION, YES!"

As the people will hereafter be enabled to mould it to suit their wishes, I have sufficient confidence in their intelligence and sagacity, to believe that they will adapt it to their future wants and necessities. It is true, that such change may be attended with some difficulty and delay, as it requires three-fifths of each branch of the General Assembly to present the subject, before the people can directly vote upon it. But while this may seem to embarrass such changes as may be desirable, it will also tend to prevent demagogues and mere visionary theorists from annoying the people with their wild and utopian schemes.

It has required a long, arduous and expensive session, to put this instrument in as good a shape as it now is; and I am not inclined to oppose it merely because it does not suit me in every particular. It is not to be expected that every member of so large a body could have their individual wishes gratified; but I still think that it might have been better adapted to the future welfare of the people.

But if it had been framed so as to suit the entire views of the Whigs, it must have met with opposition from Democrats or a party, and if it had contained the ultra views of the main body of the Democrats in the Convention, we would have felt bound to give it our united opposition—as destructive of the best interests of the people. So that in either case, it would, if adopted at all, have been a mere party Constitution, and as such, could have received but little opposing party.

But in these matters time and patience will make all things right. Setting party, however, entirely out of the question, individual members must yield something to the opinion of others, or all their efforts to frame a Constitution would be vain and nugatory. If the members of that Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, had each adhered to his individual opinions, they would have failed in establishing that government, which has long been the pride and boast of every American.

And as to the instrument which is now under consideration, there was not probably one member of the Convention but who had made it different from what it is, if he had possessed the power to carry out his designs. So that it is neither a Whig nor Democratic Constitution. I conceive that the radical Democrats had as much cause for voting against it, as had I, or those who acted with me politically.

But the instrument contains, on the other hand, many provisions which I deem wise and salutary in their nature: such as the election of all officers by the people, thereby removing a fruitful source of corruption from the halls of legislation—biennial sessions of the General Assembly; and these not commencing till the first Monday in January; thereby causing the commencement of the session beyond the holidays—the prohibition of the Legislature from contracting foreign indebtedness in behalf of the State, except under certain contingencies therein named—the requiring the passage of all laws by "ayes and noes" recorded on the journal, thereby tending to prevent hasty and impetuous legislation—a majority of each branch of the General Assembly forming a quorum, thereby removing all inducements to the vicious practice of absenteeism—providing for a president of the Senate and a temporary speaker of the House, thereby avoiding the disgraceful scenes incident to a disorganized General Assembly—the prohibition against amending laws by a mere reference to their title, thereby enabling the people to understand those laws by which they are to be governed—the wise arrangement of the Judiciary, by which it may be adapted to almost any condition of the State—the court for the transaction of probate and testamentary business, thereby permitting those important matters to be attended to without delay—the provision for future amendments without a convention—the recognition of the public debt and provision for its ultimate payment, thus putting it out of the power of demagogues to get up the monster of repudiation; together with sundry other reforms too tedious to mention in a communication like this.

These various provisions, when daily considered, will be found to form a combination of excellencies which should not be rashly disregarded and cast away by the people. The question is, then, which presents itself to every mind, is not whether I approve of every thing in this constitution, but whether upon the whole it is better to adopt it than to fall back upon the old one. And in settling this question, we should calmly consider the whole consequences of our decision, before we take a final action. We should remember that voting down this constitution must soon result in the calling of another convention. And it is not difficult to conceive that while such a body might present an instrument no better than this, they might frame one which would be infinitely worse. The old constitution cannot be amended, even in the smallest particular, without the assembling of a convention of delegates, and yet an amendment in some of its features has been almost absolutely essential to the welfare of the people.

After having examined the new constitution, in all its bearings, I consider that I can best serve the public interests by giving it my support, which I shall do, notwithstanding the objectionable features contained therein.

I have felt it my duty to say thus much in explanation of my position, and I preferred saying it in this manner, to wasting the time of the Convention, by talking into the volume of "Debates."

I remain your humble fellow citizen,

A. I. BENNETT.

We have received the first number of the second volume of the "Daguerrian Journal," published semi-monthly at No. 311, Broadway, New York, by S. D. Humphrey and L. Hill. Terms \$5 per year in advance.

Whigs, Read and be Convinced.

At the request of a number of Whigs, we again lay before our readers the following communication from DANIEL PECK, Esq., a Whig, and a member of the Convention that framed the constitution. Mr. Peck has labored in every part of the State sufficient to obey the commands of the Whig leaders in Belmont county, but is too honest to obey the commands of the Whig leaders in Columbus. Read it and then hand it to your Whig neighbor.

From the Belmont Chronicle, Whig.

To the Whig Voters of Belmont County.

I desire to say a few words in explanation of my vote on the final passage of the new Constitution in the Convention, and in explanation of the vote I intend to give for its ratification.

I would not feel called upon to do this, was it not for an address to you from the Whig State Central Committee on this subject, in which several reasons are urged to induce you to vote against the adoption of that instrument.

The old Constitution was admirably framed to meet the wants of the people at the time of its formation, but no one will contend that a constitution framed at that time, and under the then existing circumstances, would be very suitable for this age, and for a population of two millions.

Then, without much danger the whole power of the State was entrusted to the General Assembly. There was, at that period, no great temptation to abuse that entirely controlling power. When the State had increased in wealth, and the patronage of that body became valuable, it began to be abused, and the abuses constantly and steadily increased, until the time of the call for the Convention. By a system of log-rolling, that body had saddled the State with an enormous debt, which has for many years, and will for a long time to come, hang as a dead weight upon the people. Finally nothing could be done except by a bargain between the members. Judges were traded off for banks; new counties for Railroads or plunders; high offices were traded for the passage or repeal of some general laws, until legislation became a mere squabble for the loaves and fishes, and the General Assembly had fallen into utter contempt.

The Judiciary was so restricted, that it could not properly perform the duties imposed upon it; this loudly called for remedying.

Under this state of the case, the members of the Convention were elected, not to make a new Constitution, but to amend and revise the old one. Disregarding this, the members, when assembled, decided that they would frame an entire new instrument.

Those who were in favor of that course were not Democrats alone; many of the Whigs thought that the proper course. This course did not meet my approbation, but it was in accordance with the course of other Conventions for the like purpose.

It will be seen by reference to the Journal of the proceedings, that most of the Whig members, with myself, voted against the measures considered so obnoxious to the State Central Committee, when in our power to do so, as separate propositions.

Before the final vote was taken the Whig members were compelled to make up their minds whether they would vote for or against the Constitution as a whole. They had a strong appeal made to them from Columbus to go against that instrument in one solid phalanx; but on consultation, a great majority concluded that the best thing that could be done under all the circumstances would be to vote for the Constitution, having before left their marks on the various provisions in detail and having obtained at the close many important modifications in our favor.

Now who were the whig members of that Convention? Can you doubt their judgments, prudence or patriotism? Surely you do not.

That there are many defects, and some mischievous provisions in the new Constitution, I readily admit; but can we reasonably expect a better body of men of our party to be assembled for such a purpose?

Probably another Convention would result in something worse for us.

Let us look for a moment into this instrument and see what are its good qualities, and what we have to gain by its adoption, and here let me observe, that it is much more easy to point defects in, and find fault with an instrument like this, than to produce a perfect work or answer objections. Let us always keep the fact in view, that a Constitution must be a compromise; it would never do to frame it to suit any party or section.

First, and most important of all the patronage of the legislature will be taken entirely away from that body, and the temptation to do wrong be wholly removed, and taking into consideration, that it will meet only every other year, and have little to do but to pass General laws, we may confidently hope that the acts of that body will be pure, and that legislation will again rise to usefulness and respectability.

We cannot hereafter, under the new Constitution, be traded off to the free soilers by the Democrats one year, and suffer the same mortification at the hands of our own party the next session. As the General Assembly cannot pass special laws of incorporation, and as the materials for bargains and trades between the members are taken away, there will be nothing left to log-roll about in that body or much remain for lobbying outside of the house.

All the immense patronage which has so long and effectually disturbed and corrupted the General Assembly, will be returned to the people, from whom it ought never to have been taken, and in whose hands it must be safe. The people will directly elect all of those who are to exercise any authority over them. This is right; those who support the government ought to distribute the favors.

We will have a Judiciary which will fully answer the demands of the people, and I am quite confident it will not be more expensive than the old system.

We will have a system of equal taxation, for notwithstanding the General Assembly under the old Constitution had the power to frame equal tax laws, still it was not bound to do it, and experience shows that it proceeded that point very slowly. I consider it right to tax property employed in Banking as other property is taxed.

If the charters of existing Banks exempt them from equal taxation, let them escape if they will by that means; the convention has shown its will to bring them under that rule. Have not been long enough tributary to such institutions?

An effectual law is put to further increase of State indebtedness, and measures taken to liquidate the old debt.

Future amendments will be made without the trouble and expense of calling another convention. Experience will prove the impolicy or defects in many provisions, in all probability, of the constitution; then it can be amended and altered to meet the wants of the people.

Now is all this to pass for nothing, and the work be thrown away, because of the defects of the instrument, or because some of its provisions are unfair and unjust to us as a party?

It would have been much more satisfactory to us, if the convention had closed its labors with those salutary amendments, but this matter was not under our control.

What are the great objectionable features to this instrument?

Undoubtedly the greatest objection to the new Constitution, is the article on corporations, as it requires stockholders to become liable, if necessary, to pay debts, for an amount as large again as the amount of the stock. This in my opinion is wrong, at least so far as internal improvements are concerned. It was, however, considered by us, that in nearly every part of the State sufficient charters had already been procured, which for several years would keep works of internal improvement in great activity, which could in no way be effected by the adoption of the Constitution, and that by the time the new charters for such purposes would be required to any great extent, the constitution would be amended in that particular. Such is still my expectation and belief.

The State Central Committee has assumed a fact in reference to this article, which I think is without foundation, that these stringent provisions on corporations were got up and passed for the benefit of Hamilton county, that she has done this in order to make the rest of the State tributary to her. This would seem to be done to excite your prejudice against the county of Hamilton, or rather as I believe against the city of Cincinnati.

The committee assume that Hamilton county has obtained all the internal improvements she desires. I venture to assert that at this moment Hamilton county wants more of such improvements than any other two counties in the State, and it must be evident, that the city of Cincinnati is vitally interested in almost every improvement of the kind in the State. That city is much more interested in the great thoroughfares of the State, and many out of it, than the particular counties traversed by them elsewhere.

It would seem to be bad policy to stir up such sectional jealousies at this time, as I will presently show. Did the committee consider the last vote given on this as a separate proposition by the Hamilton county members?

We are naturally led to inquire who are those persons making this charge against Hamilton county? Those persons whose names are appended to the address had no authority as a State Central Committee to meddle with the subject; they were not appointed for any such purpose. Viewing them as mere citizens, they appear to be with few exceptions, residents of Franklin county, and the paper would seem to have come from the city of Columbus. We cannot shut our eyes on the fact, that this most beautiful and flourishing city has grown up pretty much on the patronage of the State, and that the citizens of that place, have by means well known to themselves, induced the Legislature to commence and partly erect an immense State House, which in the end will cost the tax payers over one million of dollars. Such a building was not required for the use of the State, but it will greatly embellish the city.

It is true that the city of Cincinnati (not Hamilton county) has an immense influence over the whole State. This influence, that great city has acquired by the industry of her citizens and natural advantages, without that proportionate aid that most other places have enjoyed, from banking facilities. With us, then, this attempt to prejudice us against the city of Cincinnati, should pass unheeded.

As to the repeal clause, it only operates on future legislation, and it will be remarked that all corporations must be created by general laws and not by special acts. The General Assembly have always exercised the power of repealing general laws. This very provision will probably save all the corporations from legislative interference, and leave them to be dealt with by the Judiciary.

As to the Senatorial apportionment, it is not as fair as it ought to have been; indeed in my opinion it ought not to have been attempted by the convention. What reason have we to expect any better one would have been obtained from the General Assembly? It would depend on the character of that body, or possibly upon the success of striking a bargain with the Free Soilers, and from experience we have reason to fear that the Whigs would come off about third best.

No one can tell how much or little good party distasteful will do the party; but my experience is, that party injustice will no more prosper than injustice between individuals.

Feeling confident then, that the new Constitution in most respects is quite superior to the old one, and trusting that as occasion may demand, the new one will be amended to suit the real wants of the people, I will most cheerfully vote for its ratification, and recommend all others to do the same.

DANIEL PECK.

May 28, 1851.

Free Soilers of Harrison County!

Read the following excellent article from the Salem Homestead Journal, an able Free Soil paper. If you have decided to vote against the New Constitution, read and ponder well on this article. If you do, we have no doubt but that you will change your minds and vote "New Constitution, Yes!"

New Constitution.

Our observation during the past few weeks, convince us that the Whig parties in Ohio are generally coming out in opposition to the new Constitution, and from the flimsy objections which some of them urge as a reason for not adopting it, we incline to the opinion that they array themselves against it more on account that the Democracy and the Free-soilers urge the propriety of adopting it, than for any objectionable feature which exists in the new Constitution itself.

There is a class of men among almost every political organization, as the experience of every discerning observer of political transactions will readily admit, who have no set of principles of their own, and nothing to guide or shape their course of action, except it be in opposition to every thing done or advocated by their opponents. It does seem to us that this unwelcome opposition to the new Constitution by the Whig presses of Ohio, proceeds more from their hatred of the democratic and Free-soil parties, than from any thing really objectionable which is contained in that instrument.

It is true, the Democrats first put the ball in motion to get up the Constitutional Convention; and it is also true, we believe, that many of the reforms introduced into the new Constitution, were such as to accord more with the doctrines that have been taught by Democracy Ohio, than with any thing that has been advocated or put forth by the leaders of the Whig party. Nevertheless, these reforms which have been introduced into the new Constitution, when stripped of their party character, are such as will meet the wants and wishes of nine-tenths of the people of Ohio, without regard to the party they may nominally belong to.

Now is all this to pass for nothing, and the work be thrown away, because of the defects of the instrument, or because some of its provisions are unfair and unjust to us as a party?

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